

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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The Innocent Reformer!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE situation of the Half-breed reformers in Wisconsin can be read at a glance. There can be no doubt that La Follette and his faction have not only been beaten and routed at the primary election, but also that they have been hopelessly split up. Capitalism on a large scale won out over capitalism on a small scale. And the railroads and the big corporations do not like the professional reformers. If there is any "reforming" to be done the railroads and the corporations will attend to it themselves and in their own interest.

That is the meaning of this defeat of the "reformers".

After all, Senator Bob La Follette might claim, and justly claim, that he is innocent as a reformer—that he never tried to reform much.

It is true, he did go after the railroads. But he finally accepted in the Senate and voted for a railroad rate bill which he himself had said over and over again amounted to nothing.

And he is just as innocent in other ways. He is as much afraid of public ownership and Socialism as anybody. All the reforms which he intends to have are of the same type as the reforms of Roosevelt. And that big-toothed individual only wants to defend the trusts against themselves, against their own greediness.

Roosevelt forced through the meat bill in order to save the meat trust, and the meat trust will do a grand business in consequence. It has just reorganized for that purpose. Roosevelt forced the peace with the coal-miners a few years ago in order to protect the coal trust against public ownership. He forced the railway legislation in order to save the railway trust.

And Bob La Follette is the same kind of a reformer. He wants reforms in order to save capitalism. He says so himself. He surely is innocent as a reformer.

Yet innocent or not, the big capitalists of Wisconsin have regained control of the Republican party, or rather the middle class capitalists have lost their case.

Millionaire Reformer Connor of Marshfield who used to be La Follette's right hand in the past and his machine master, after all, has more interest in common with Millionaire Pfister than with the reform politician Robert M. LaFollette.

And if Millionaire Reformer Ike Stevenson of Marinette should also decide that his material interests demand that he stand by his class—then what will become of the cause of reform? And what will happen to the Milwaukee Free Press? Will the outcome be that the Republicans will have only one paper the deficits of which must be covered, and that paper will be the Sentinel?

And now what is La Follette going to do? Is he going to take his defeat gracefully, drop out of sight like Achilles in his tent, and wait until the Social-Democrats get even with his enemies?

Or will he accept his defeat gracefully, as the Stalwart-Connor combination want him to do? Will he make speeches for David Connor, the ex-Half-breed, and for Connor, the man who left him? And is he even going to speak for his mortal enemy, Babcock, the man whom he tried to defeat over and over again with the help of the "fair-minded Democrats"?

Or "horribile dictu"—is he going to take the platform with his colleague Senator Spooner, the representative of the trusts and the railroads?

The Sentinel says so.

If this be the truth, then Senator La Follette will lose the last Half-breed—that is, he will lose Bob La Follette.

What is the Honorable Robert M. La Follette going to do? We are anxious to know. As a matter of fact, the Democrats are asking the same question.

Now, of course, we do not intend to advise Senator Robert M. La Follette. But we can say what we think a man of strong character and his talents ought to do in his situation.

First, he ought simply to come out and admit his failure. He ought to acknowledge that the Stalwarts have beaten him squarely if not fairly. An admission of this kind would be nothing new, because everybody knows it.

Second, he ought to draw the logical conclusion from his defeat. He ought to admit that it is impossible to do any reforming with the Republican party. Or with the Democratic party, for that matter. Because it is impossible to grow figs on thistles.

And that would be nothing new either.

But then he ought to confess that since this is the case, there is only one way to get even the small reforms which he and his coterie have been promulgating—besides getting a good many other things. And that way is by voting the Social-Democratic ticket.

That would be saying something new, as far as La Follette is concerned.

And it would be sane!

And it would get a hearing all over the civilized world.

Yet we do not expect anything of the kind from Senator Robert M. La Follette. He is innocent as a reformer but he is not innocent as a politician. And I am afraid he is going to remain so—an Innocent Reformer, and a guilty politician—for the rest of his life.

Victor L. Berger.

down on the American home. We reproduce herewith the divorce cases on the calendar of a Milwaukee court on one day last week, as follows:

NEW SUITS.

26164 Esther E. Fogg vs Warren T. Fog divorce. Edgar L. Wood, attorney.
26167 Minnie Mueller vs August F. Mueller divorce. Houghton & N. attorneys.

26168 Wm H. Chapman vs Wm H. R. Chapman divorce. W. J. Kerash, attorney.

26179 Elma C. Gillespie vs John L. Gillespie divorce. Bradley & K., attorneys.

26180 Wilhelmina Plohr vs Wm Plohr divorce. R. S. Witte, attorney.

26181 Mollie Strack vs Robert Strack divorce. F. J. Waische, attorney.

26182 Gertrude Hansen vs Oscar Hansen divorce. Felsing & K., attorneys.

26183 Tom Hesanger vs Wilhelm Hesanger divorce. Same attorneys.

26184 Alvine W. L. Reinhold vs Edw. R. Reinhold divorce. H. G. George, attorney.

26185 F. W. Schaefer vs Anna Schaefer divorce. F. W. Schaefer, attorney.

26186 Wm H. Chapman vs Anna Chapman divorce. W. J. Kerash, attorney.

26187 Anna F. Wiesner vs Charles Wiesner divorce. F. J. Waische, attorney.

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That Suppressed Article, "Our Millionaire Socialists."

APPEARED IN THE OCTOBER COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE AND THEN THE EDITION CALLED IN!

The following article by Gustav Meyers, somewhat condensed because our space is limited, appeared in the October *Cosmopolitan*. It was sent to the newsstands and then the proprietors of the magazine were prevailed on by old party managers and corporationists to call in the edition and put out a new edition with this particular article omitted, with an expenditure of a vast sum of money for the change. Some newsdealers failed to make the change and people are buying up the number as an exhibit of the power of the article that takes the place of the one suppressed is "Clearing the Way," by W. G. Morrow. It is a harmless love story.]

"My class is ruining the world. If their will is done to the end it means social death."

With this declaration, William Bross Lloyd, a young Chicago capitalist, abjured the class to which he belonged, and announced his adherence to Socialism.

At about the same time last March another rich young Chicago spirit excoriated the same class, to which heredity and interest had bound him. This was Joseph Medill Patterson, the intellectual head of the municipal ownership movement which had elected Judge Dunne mayor of Chicago. Resigning his office of commissioner of public works, Mr. Patterson denounced the capitalist system as a stupendous fraud, and joined the Socialists.

The significant action of these two young men excited widespread comment. Under no necessity of working for a living, assured of that bodily ease which a fortune ensures, and with ample leisure to deport themselves in the conventional pleasures of their set, they deliberately renounced the class from which they had sprung and in which they had moved. They asserted, each in his way, that class distinctions arose from the economic injustices of our system. Their class, they asserted further, was sordid, selfish, never, as a whole, influenced by lofty ethical ideas, and was an obstacle to progress.

Hence, knowing this, it was considered very amusing for Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Patterson to come out and impudently deny that their class had any organizing intelligence beyond its bank account, or that it had any superiority, and to assert that it was composed of drones who live by the product of others' suffering. And to see these Socialists go still further and hail the working-class as the true moral, altruistic force which would bring about a reign of justice, was held a splendid joke.

If some cobbler had done it, a fine ignoring would have been shown, or it would have been dismissed as the ravings of envy. But with Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Patterson some other rebuttal was necessary. Clearly it was not envy in them. Where effective argument is wanting, invective is an easy substitute.

This merest suggestion of an idea that there should be no "better" class appeared a ludicrous inversion of all that society is created

for. Where there are the ruled, there must be the rulers. What is more proper than that the rulers should be those who have proved their capacity by the amassing of great fortunes? To whom do the working people owe their opportunities for work, their one chance of a livelihood, if not to this class? Instead of feeling a ranking sense of injustice they should feel grateful to those who give them the privilege of earning their bread. Still further, the working-class, with its crude ideas, its low ideals, its meager, clumsy education, was not fit to rule. It was the propertied class, with its sense of responsibility, its balance, its education, its refinement and conscious superiority, which knew what was best for all concerned, and which should be entrusted with the direction of public affairs. There were the components either openly or covertly made in many places.

In others, the stand of Mr. Lloyd and Mr. Patterson gave rise to a blended anger and languid amusement. What on earth do we strive for if not money? What is the United States if not a gigantic money-mill whereat we grind away and throb and burst for the invincible dollar? Those who get it we exalt, and we let them run our affairs. And those who do not get it we consider less than nobody.

There might be in the subterranean currents of popular thought a notion that all men are equal before the law. But this, in practice, has been well nigh dispelled. So thoroughly do we recognize the inviolate sanctity of person and the superiority of the great propertied ones that we no longer jail rich lawbreakers like common criminals; and through the potency of their money we allow them to control the essentials of elections and the work of our lawmaking bodies. They, in turn, with great generosity allow us to go through the empty forms as enthusiastically as if we really amounted to something.

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We have in America emblazoned our ways with an imported something called family tradition. Mr. Patterson it a grand-son of Joseph Medill, one of the founders of the Republican party, and founder of the *Chicago Tribune*. Joseph Medill Paterson's grandfather was an

able and important man in Chicago, and when the youthful Joseph was scarce old enough to think he had the burden of a family tradition, he had the burden of a family tradition to live up to. Young Mr. Patterson started out in the proper form. Of course, family tradition suggested that he go into politics, which he did, and at twenty-three was elected to the Illinois legislature. He saw that the working-class, the real producers, had to content with an uncertain, precarious existence. He saw that millions of women, and little children scarcely out of the cradle, were forced by stern necessity to undergo the hard, exacting, cruel rigors of factory-slavery. He saw that the conservative, respectable classes made no protest at the grinding of children's bodies for profit; that, on the contrary, they upheld it, and dressed and dined and wrung their gains from it. He saw that the only movement to abolish all this came from below, from the poor quarters of the working-class—that class which he had been led to believe was inferior. He saw that in a land of plenty, millions could get no work at all, and that an appallingly large number lived on the verge of starvation. He saw at the same time that gigantic fortunes from the confiscation of the people's industry were being poured into a few hands, and that these few ruled the industry and politics of an entire

nation. He saw that business and graft were indissoluble; that industry, controlled privately, would descend to any depth for profit; that it would make the worker rack mind and body for small wages, and at the same time poison him with adulterated food and the sacred name of business. He saw that it was wage-slavery, indescribably vile. He saw that society was actuated by class interest; that so long as the instruments of production and distribution were privately owned, that class would impose its rule methods, and standards upon the many, and hold them in subjection. He saw that while bench and bar, pulpits, public men, editors were generally silent or approving, the one class which revolted at this injustice and inequality, and which was striving for a higher form of society, was the working-class. He saw that working-class control of government meant the abolition of all class distinctions by wiping out the means by which these distinctions exist.

As soon as this conviction took hold of him, he resigned his office, announced himself a Socialist, and

joined the Socialist party. In his letter of resignation to Mayor Dunne he explained his views in full. "Capital," he wrote, "is equal opportunity for all. In this capital lies, and knows it." And in conclusion he said:

"By distributing money evenly I do not mean to say that all the money should be cut up into equal bits, and that everybody should get a bit of it. But, on the contrary, I believe that the ownership from which money springs should be vested in the whole community. In other words, as I understand it, I am a Socialist. I have hardly read a book on Socialism, but that which I have enunciated I believe in general to be their theory."

Since then Mr. Patterson has acquired a fuller knowledge of the philosophy of Socialism.

In his letter to the *Chicago Journal*, stating his reasons why he became a Socialist, Mr. Lloyd was more scientific than Mr. Patterson in elucidating his position. Mr. Lloyd also had his family tradition. His grandfather, William Bross,

Continued on page 2.

THE WISCONSIN STATE PLATFORM.

The Social-Democratic party is the American political expression of the international movement of the modern working class for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under the present system, society is rapidly dividing into two classes: the rich and the poor, the capitalist class and the proletariat. The one toils without enjoying, the other enjoys without toiling.

In the wage earner and the farmer, we recognize the types of the producing elements of this country. Under our present economic system both are exploited for the benefit of the capitalist class, the laborer on the sale of his labor power and the farmer on the sale of his products. Both are again exploited in the purchase of practically all the necessities of life.

The final aim of the Social-Democratic party is the emancipation of the producers and the abolition of the capitalist system. For that purpose, we organize the producing classes in city and country into a political party to take control of the powers of government.

The most characteristic expression of the present economic system is the trust and the monopoly.

Electricity, steam, and many modern inventions have struck the death blow at production on a small scale. Competition has wiped out competition. Production on a large scale makes monopoly a necessary condition. The trust and the monopoly are here, whether we wish it or not. The only question is whether they shall be public or private monopolies.

Private monopoly is a curse to the nation. Thus we see the coal trust making untold millions out of the sufferings of the poor, the oil trust riling up the greatest fortune the world has ever seen upon the ruins of innumerable small dealers and in defiance of all laws and courts of justice, the meat trust sending thousands of unsuspecting human beings to an early grave by selling diseased meat simply to make dividends and heap up millions. Similar statements could be proven against all the other trusts.

Therefore the Social-Democratic party demands that the production of this country shall be taken away from the control of a small number of irresponsible men, whose only aim is to exploit us to the last limit of our endurance, without regard to human life or welfare.

There is no relief to be expected from any of the old parties.

Formerly, the Republican party was the favorite political organization of capitalism, while the Democratic party stood for the middle class. But since the trusts have bought the Democratic party, there is no difference between the two. They both stand for capitalism and the present economic system.

With this in view, the Social-Democratic party of Wisconsin reaffirms its allegiance to the principles of international Socialism and declares its adherence to the platform of the national Socialist party, adopted at the convention in Chicago, and pledges itself at the present time to the following measures:

That the state legislature, the governor and our representatives in Congress shall take such action as is calculated.

To bring about the nationaliza-

tion of all the trusts, notably the coal, the meat, the oil, the sugar, the farming machinery trusts, and others of the same kind.

To bring about the national ownership of the railroads, telegraphs, telephones, and express companies, elevators, coal and wood yards, ice houses, stock yards, and manufacture commodities and sell them to the citizens at cost.

The state shall provide free school books and school utensils to the public schools. We also demand legislation enabling school districts in the country to give better school facilities and free transportation for the children to and from school.

That no further water rights shall be given away to individuals or private corporations, and those that have been given away shall be recovered as rapidly as possible. All mineral rights reserved in private contracts shall be abolished. No land belonging to the state shall be sold, and all lands now belonging to the state shall be kept for state purposes.

That laws be taken to protect the head waters of our rivers. We demand also the reforestation of denuded tracts suitable for reforesting, so as to provide wooded land for future generations who have been robbed by the timber thieves.

That laws be enacted, limiting the working of youths under 21 years of age, and women of any age, employed anywhere in Wisconsin to eight hours a day, and prohibiting the employment of children under 16 years of age in any factory, store, workshop or mine, also for the strictest protection of life and limb in workshops, factories, mines, stores, railways and boats. Also the removal of the principle of contributory negligence from our statutes, and the enactment of laws to compensate workers when injured while employed. All wages to be paid weekly in lawful money.

That a graduated income and inheritance tax be enacted, small inheritances and small incomes to be exempt.

That fire and accident insurance be established by the state.

We also demand:

That all elective officers, national, state, and municipal, shall be made subject to the imperative mandate, and to a recall, by the expressed will of three-fourths of their constituency.

That no city in Wisconsin shall have the right to sell, lease or give away public franchises. Provided, however, that in cases where existing laws and public necessity make a franchise unavoidable, it shall be granted only upon such terms as will guarantee to the people in the matter of rates, and fair treatment of the workers in respect to hours of labor, wages, etc., and especially shall provide for the transfer of the utility to public ownership at the earliest possible hour. Or, provided further, that the granting of such franchise shall first be approved by general referendum of the respective city or town.

Every city in Wisconsin shall have the right to take possession of all its public utilities by paying to the present owners the price of the property involved, as fixed by an impartial jury, the same not to include any franchise values; every city and township shall have the right to issue bonds for that purpose. All unlimited franchises now in existence to be declared null and void.

The Social-Democratic party also stands for every radical change that will bring more wealth, more culture, and more security to the masses of the people. But we call attention to the fact that the measures we urge are not a cure for all the existing evils, nor are they all Socialistic measures. They are to be viewed rather as mere palliatives capable of being carried out even under the present conditions. Under no circumstances should the people rest content with palliatives of this kind. The people should move onward to the conquest of all public powers, to an entire change of the present ownership of the means of production and distribution and thereby by the blessings of our modern inventions, and a standard of civilization and culture hitherto unknown in history.

This is the program of the Social-Democratic party in Wisconsin. We call upon every intelligent voter of this state, regardless of race, nationality or religion, to join the Social-Democratic party, vote its ticket, build up its organization, and stand shoulder to shoulder for a better order and a higher civilization. And especially to the economically oppressed we call in the words of the immortal Karl Marx:

"Proletarians of the world, unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains and a world to gain."

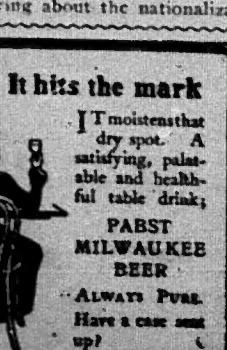
NEW ZEALAND'S REPLY TO PESSIMISM.

BY ALLAN L. BENSON

May now be had in pamphlet form! Use it among workingmen. Use it among farmers.

Per copy 5 cents.
25 copies \$1.00
100 copies \$2.75

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD
344 Sixth St., Milwaukee.



IT moistens a dry spot. A satisfying, palatable and healthful table drink; PABST MILWAUKEE BEER. Have a case sent up?

ness, his ardor, his eloquence were only increased.

Mayor Dunne greatly admired Mr. Patterson, and appointed him commissioner of public works. During his tenure of this office Mr. Patterson had further opportunity to note the methods of his class. Many respectable business men and corporations of great power, he found, were nothing more or less than so many grafters, who sought to get something for nothing. This led him along in the process of thinking.

He became convinced that the movement which had elected Dunne was only skin-deep; that it did not begin to deal comprehensively with the vast, critical problem of industrial control. He saw that millions of men were overworked and squeezed to produce unbounded wealth for his class, many of whom luxuriated in distant countries.

He saw that the working-class, the real producers, had to content with an uncertain, precarious existence. He saw that millions of women, and little children scarcely out of the cradle, were forced by stern necessity to undergo the hard, exacting, cruel rigors of factory-slavery. He saw that the conservative, respectable classes made no protest at the grinding of children's bodies for profit; that, on the contrary, they upheld it, and dressed and dined and wrung their gains from it. He saw that the only movement to abolish all this came from below, from the poor quarters of the working-class—that class which he had been led to believe was inferior.

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"By distributing money evenly I do not mean to say that all the money should be cut up into equal bits, and that everybody should get a bit of it. But, on the contrary, I believe that the ownership from which money springs should be vested in the whole community. In other words, as I understand it, I am a Socialist. I have hardly read a book on Socialism, but that which I have enunciated I believe in general to be their theory."

Since then Mr. Patterson has acquired a fuller knowledge of the philosophy of Socialism.

In his letter to the *Chicago Journal*, stating his reasons why he became a Socialist, Mr. Lloyd was more scientific than Mr. Patterson in elucidating his position. Mr. Lloyd also had his family tradition.

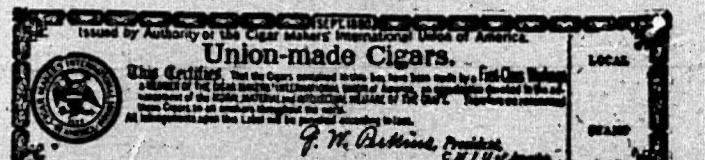
Continued on page 2.

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THIRD EDITION REVISED TWENTY-EIGHTH THOUSAND

JUST THE THING TO HAND YOUR RELIGIOUS NEIGHBOR. A CHRISTIAN VIEW OF SOCIALISM

BY G. H. STROBELL

Delivered before "The Presbyterian Ministers' Association of New York and Vicinity" and printed at its formal request.

"It is good. I have ordered some for distribution."

Rev. Chas. H. Vail, Albion, N. Y.

"Able and interesting paper"—L. H. Comings, Fairhope, Ala.

Don't Waste Your Vote Mr. Working Man!!

VOTE FOR PRINCIPLE ALWAYS. VOTE FOR WHAT YOU WANT. KEEP ON VOTING TILL YOU GET WHAT YOU ARE AFTER!

"You Social-Democrats are all right but your ticket doesn't stand any show of winning and I don't want to throw away my vote by voting for your candidates."

Don't want to "throw away your vote," eh, Mr. Voter? Well, let's look into the subject a little. To begin with, you can do something with your vote that is much worse than "throwing it away." The privilege of the ballot is an estimable one and every elector should use the utmost care and thought to the end that he may make proper use of it. This desire not to "throw away" ones vote is praiseworthy, but unless intelligently guided it may lead the voter into a far more serious mistake.

The workingman who casts his vote in favor of men or political principles opposed to his interests is doing much worse than throwing away his vote. If it was not cast at all, merely "thrown away," it would be only wasted, but when used to the detriment of the voter it resembles the boomerang of the Australian savage, which in un-

skilled hands soars away only to describe a circle and, approaching the thrower from behind, whacks him over the head.

If the policies of the two leading parties are not framed with the object and put into effect with the result of benefiting the laboring man, every vote cast by a wage-worker for the candidate of these parties is "thrown away," even though cast in favor of a winning ticket. This would be bad enough, if it were the only result that followed such use of the ballot. If the principles of the two leading parties are opposed to the interest of the working class and their result is to injuriously affect the laboring man, then every worker who casts his ballot for the candidates of either of these parties is doing something far worse than "throwing away his vote." He is using his only effective weapon against the greed and despotism of the few as a hammer with which they rivet the chains binding him in industrial slavery. He is starting the fight for existence by handing over his most effective weapon to his enemy. Better not vote at all than vote against your own interests; better smash your weapon than give it to your antagonist that it may make it the instrument of your oppression. Be careful not to "throw away your vote," but be even more careful lest in trying to accomplish this you commit a much more disastrous mistake.

"That's all right," did you say? "I believe the Social-Democratic party stands for the interests of the workers, but what good will it do to vote for candidates who will receive only a small part of the total vote?"

Did you ever think of the immense influence exerted upon a party in power by the vote cast for a minority party? Old party politicians are the greatest cowards on earth; and they fear most of all the loss of power which follows the success of an opposing party. They carefully watch the vote of every minority party and as it increases

seek by adopting its policies to stave off defeat. The vote cast for a minority party that stands for well-defined, right principles and is aggressive in its advocacy of them has a greater effect upon the acts of the party in power than a vote for the latter party. For proof of this study the effect of the increase of the Socialist vote in European countries. Invariably its demands are taken up and advo-

cated in the hope of checking its growth. A vote cast for the Socialist ticket in this country at the present time exerts more influence than one cast for any other party, even though in the former case it helps place no person in office.

Get rid of that "loaded wagon" idea, Mr. Wageworker. A little thought will show you its absurdity. If you see that the Social-

Democrat party stands for the things that are for the interests of your class vote its ticket, and don't worry about throwing away your vote." When you see the old parties falling in line to grant the demands of Socialists you will understand that the influence of the Socialist party cannot be measured by the number of men it may elect to office. J. E. Harris.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.

ingman can considerably enlarge his standard of living with his growing economic and social influence. This fact cannot be disputed by the mere statement that the workingman has to be satisfied with the cost of his necessary maintenance and reproduction in the form of wages.

The meaning of the cost of living is this: This cost of maintenance can cover many commodities of a high civilization, which the workingman of a certain historic epoch may consider absolutely necessary for his existence.

The decisive point of the entire discussion about the cost of

the necessary maintenance of the workingman lies in the proof whether the workingman can or cannot improve his standard of living by means of his economic, social, and political power and position.

The share of the workingman in the social product depends on this power. The catastrophe theorist regards the workingman as perfectly helpless and powerless before the capitalist, and therefore he considers an essential improvement in his condition impossible under the wage system.

To the rise of wages—the catastrophe theorist perhaps replies—

are set certain fixed limits in our present capitalistic system. The

rise in wages can never reach a point where the profits, the surplus value, will quantitatively so diminish that the capitalist system will thereby be threatened.

Now wages can rise quite considerably without the surplus value being quantitatively diminished. A colossal quantitative growth of

surplus value can even go hand in hand with a fall in the rate of capitalist profits.

The capitalist class has a genuine horror of the absence of gain. It does not allow the great, ever wasting apparatus of production to stand still, because profits have perhps fallen a few per cent. The incentive to gain does not even permit the capitalist to let his capital lie idle. The capitalist is driven to production by competition, by the whole mechanism of capitalistic production. He must invest his capital at a lower interest if wages are valued higher but he must invest it. The extreme point to which capital can depreciate, is the disappearance of all profits.

Between no profit at all and an investment at, let us say, ten per cent, lies a wide margin. And therefore immovable limits are by no means set to a rise of wages.

The profits of capital are gigantic in quantity, even if they should come down to two per cent. And even with a tendency to a falling rate of profit, capital seeking investment can be found in plenty.

But the working class is under the influence of the conditions of rising wages, when capital is quantitatively increasing and seeking new investments.

Today there is still to be found a vast unentered field for the world is still in its infancy.

Germany just in the last decade has developed to a great industrial country. Great America only a few decades ago entered the world market. An enormous field is still open for capital seeking investment. Golden days still beckon to capitalism.

With the expansion of the capitalistic industrial system the world market is extending considerably. There is now room for immense quantities of goods. And with a doubling and trebling of the consumption of goods, an increased demand for labor arises, and this in spite of all the great progress in the technical development of machines.

Moreover the machine is not conquering all the capitalistic branches to an equal extent and with equal intensity. The separate industrial branches must be examined most carefully as to their technical construction, and the conditions which they offer for the formation of an army of the unemployed must be accurately investigated, before we pass judgment in this matter.

With the extension of our capitalistic industrial system the demand for goods has been enormously increased and will continue to increase in the future. And therefore no prophet can tell us today with any certainty whether the injurious and depressing influence on wages by the army of the unemployed may not be partly stopped by the growing demand for labor. And then, moreover, is it proved once and for all time that we are absolutely helpless against the army of the unemployed?

[A further installment of this translation will be published in our next issue.]

The Deadly Parallel!

CAPITAL.

Many of the fashionable women of Newport spend \$2,700 a year on their pet dogs.

One woman had a house built for her dog, the exact model of a Queen Anne cottage, with rooms elegantly papered and carpeted, and windows hung with lace curtain.

Every morning a woman calls (sort of dog governess) to bathe, curl and perfume the little darling, and then takes him out for a walk. He eats and drinks from silver dishes, and when he gets the stomach ache a specialist is called at once.

Howard Gould has a cow house which cost him \$250,000, a hen house which cost \$150,000 and a fence around them both which cost \$10 per running foot.

It is estimated that there are 6,000 women in New York who spend \$10,000 annually on their wardrobes.

Mrs. C. W. Mackay has a marble bath tub which cost \$50,000.

Young Bradley Martin spent \$40,000 on his wedding costume.

Mrs. Lars Anderson has a dress she wore in London society which cost one half million dollars.

Howard Gould is to have a new country mansion which is to cost one million dollars.

J. Hobart Moore's table expenses are \$200 per day, which does not include his wine.

There are dogs in New York City wearing coats lined with ermine and worth \$200 each. A pocket in each containing a fine silk handkerchief. These dogs wear collars set with diamonds and rubies, valued at hundreds of dollars.

The Countess Castellane (Miss Anna Gould) has a bed valued at one million dollars.

Learned doctors of journalism, with opinions for sale to the highest bidder, would find it rather inappropriate to apply this comment to Mr. N. O. Nelson. Here is a man who has attained the ripe age of sixty-two, and who persists in looking upon the system under which he has grown rich as an accursed, diabolical thing. If he were propertyless, the adversaries of Socialism might brush him contemptuously aside as irresponsible. But Mr. Nelson fully meets those qualifications which, we are told, are necessary to sound judgment. He has steam-fitter's supply factories in St. Louis, Missouri, Bessemer, Alabama, LeClaire, Illinois, and Pueblo, Colorado. Here, then, is another capitalist who preaches Socialism, and against whom, in the words of Pitt, the charge of the "atrocious crime of youth" cannot be brought.

"Thirty years ago there were 40,000 windowless rooms in New York; today there are 360,000 in which human beings are bred, born and die, like dogs." (Jacob Riis in "How the Other Half Lives").

To What is Economic and Political Development Tending?

By PAUL KAMPFMEYER.—Translated by E. H. THOMAS.

Are the Conditions of Production Stationary or Elastic?

If how dim before us lies the future of the forces of production! Not even in shadowy outlines can we trace the future form of these forces. And just so veiled, just so mysterious for us is the development of the conditions of production.

Karl Marx, as we have already remarked, understands by these conditions of production the conditions of property, in which the forces of production are found at a given time. In the limited form of the present capitalist property, the forces of production must now work themselves out.

By the sudden stoppage of these forces in time of crises, capitalistic society, according to Marx, makes the painful discovery that it has too much civilization, too much of the means of life, too much trade, too much industry. Capitalistic society cannot absorb the wealth created.

An astounding enlargement of the conditions of property is taking place today before our eyes. Capitalistic private property grows into the capital of a firm, private enterprise becomes enterprise of a stock company, the stock companies proceed to the formation of trusts.

The great desocialized means of production, according to Engels, press forward by natural necessity to their conversion into state and national property. Everywhere in our economic life, tendencies are opening the way for the giant growing forces of production to find more expanded social forms of property. The future extent of this newly arising growth of forms cannot today be foreseen. Today we only see in what abundance state, municipal and co-operative ownership is springing up.

But the catastrophe theorist will point out that all these social forms of industry only increase the "superabundance of the means of life".

Can the million-headed proletariat never get possession of this superabundance? No law of wages, that is sure, banishes the workingman once and forever to a fixed level of civilization.

Frederick Engels, it is true, believes in a certain stationary and immovable condition of wages. Wages guarantee to the workingman only the value of his labor power, and this is determined by the cost of maintenance and reproduction.

But the cost of the workingman's maintenance and reproduction is a very variable quantity. The workingman lives on a certain scale. He has certain historically changing necessities of life.

The extent of his so-called essential needs, as well as the manner of their satisfaction, according to Marx, is an historic product. And it "depends therefore in a great measure on the degree of civilization of a country. And among other things essentially on this—under what conditions and therefore to what habits and to what standard of living the class of free workers has been accustomed. Unlike other wares, the valuation of labor power therefore contains an historic and moral element. For certain periods, however, the average amount of the necessities of life is given."

The workingman, with the general rise of civilization, can extend his wants. The quantity of goods necessary for his existence increases. A wide circle of new foods and new pleasures can be turned to the consumption of the workingman, if his economic and social position experiences an essential improvement.

The "historic and moral" element cannot simply be thrown out of the valuation of labor power. Every year there is a little change in the workingman's standard of living. These little yearly changes accumulate to form the visible revolutions in civilization of an epoch of thirty or forty years.

To state the case accurately: Granted that the workingman receives in the form of wages only the cost of the production of his labor power, yet it is found that the cost of this production is a variable quantity, which is conditioned by the workingman's historic standard of living.

This standard has a connection with the general degree of culture of the country, and is moreover dependent on the economic and political position of the workingman in the society of that epoch and that country. The cost of the workingman's production is inextricably bound up with his economic and political power. The work-

ingman can considerably enlarge his standard of living with his growing economic and social influence. This fact cannot be disputed by the mere statement that the workingman has to be satisfied with the cost of his necessary maintenance and reproduction in the form of wages.

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The fine construction of the Royal Acorn is the two-flue system which has been used for so many years with such excellent results. No coal is wasted in the fire-pot, no heat is wasted in the flues. Through perfect fitting of all doors and dampers the fire is under perfect control. There is no more frequent cause of unsteady heat, unreliable fires and waste of fuel than the slip-shod fitting of ordinary Base Burners. The ACORN Rule is that must be tight, large hot air flues to carry the air through the stove, causing a thorough circulation and a quick even heat throughout the room.

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FREDERIC HEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.

We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.

The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.

Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.

The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.

To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. We insist that the industrious class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.

The Social-Democratic movement is international, but will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.

To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.
5. The inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

1883	.....	2,000
1896	.....	36,000
1900	.....	122,000
1904	.....	408,000

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC VOTE OF THE WORLD.

1867	.....	30,000
1877	.....	494,000
1887	.....	931,000
1893	.....	2,585,000
1898	.....	4,515,000
1903	.....	6,285,000

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

A recent visitor to New Zealand, the country which the late Henry D. Lloyd borrowing a thought from Danton, called "The least bad country," has the following testimony to give with regard to the people there and their lack of criminality. It is probably a trifle overdrawn, still it is interesting just the same:

"Perhaps the most wonderful of these is that she has practically abolished poverty. And after that the thing that strikes the visitor to her shores with greatest surprise is the fact that she has no criminal class. There are so few of that order of beings who have taught people elsewhere to beware of all strangers that one forgets their existence. I spent several weeks in a house in Auckland—a city of 70,000 inhabitants—not more than ten minutes' walk from the center of the town. And during that time a latchkey was always, night and day, in the outside keyhole of the front door. The lady of the house explained to me that she kept it there so that no one might accidentally get locked out. Most of the people in the house merely dropped porters across their bedroom doors at night and left the doors wide open for a free circulation of air."

"I looked all over a pretty public park filled with a Sunday afternoon crowd to see if any policemen were there. Several thousand people had come out to hear the band play, meet their friends and enjoy a gala afternoon on the lawns, under the trees and among the gorgeous flower-beds. But I failed to discover, even with a diligent search, a single policeman."

Outside of some of the descendants of the "criminal" class that England used to deport to the Australian penal colonies, New Zealand is largely made up of working class immigrants from England, the "trash" that is only fit, from the capitalistic standpoint, to do the drudgery for the upper class, and which therefore occupies the only "place" in capitalist society "that it is fitted for." Its poverty and criminality exist because its heart isn't right, we are told. The capitalist press and pulpit never tire of telling us that the poor are those who do not deserve to succeed—that they are poor because they are defective or lazy; that they are often criminal because there is criminality in their natures. They tell us that to save the criminal there must be personal conversion. He must be reformed individually.

But they forgot that individual conversion depends on conditions being right. It is harder to get a criminal to reform if he knows that conditions are such that it will be harder for him to get bread and butter if he gives up his evil ways. And the honest man is just as much a victim of conditions as the dishonest one.

In New Zealand the people have been struggling to clip the claws of private ownership and what is the result? The result is that the better they have made social conditions, the easier they have made the lives of the people and the better the people have become.

Here is a great fact. Here is the fact the Socialists are insisting on, that character is largely made by environment; that if you give people an actual chance to live wholesome lives they will do so.

Why is it that people who are unfit in England are fit in New Zealand? Simply because they have not the chance to be fit in England, that they have in New Zealand.

In this country less than one per cent of the people own over half the wealth. The rest grade down from a moderately secure living to those who live anxious lives, or lives of abject and degrading poverty. It is not the people who are to blame, it is the capitalist system. Under that system the majority of the people are unfit. In New Zealand they are clipping the claws of that system with its private ownership of the sources of wealth production. It is the only thing that will save the people anywhere, only we must clip the claws as far up as possible, even, in time, so far up that there's none of the predatory carcass of capitalism left!

Recent HERALD callers: W. P. Borland, Washington, D. C.; J. B. Lenau, Chicago, Ill.; Murray P. Schloss, New York City; F. E. Seeds, Kentucky.

Socialism implies that the individuals who make up society should, in their collective capacity, possess all the instruments of production, and thus prevent the evils

arising from the present industrial system. It requires that the process of production should be regulated, not by competition, with self-interest for the moving principle, but by society as a whole for the good of society.—*Palgrave's Dictionary of Political Economy.*

The HERALD, ten weeks for ten cents

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

LXIX. THE SURVIVAL OF THE FITTEST—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

In northern zones the ranging bear Protects himself with fat and hair, Where snow is deep, and ice is stark, And half the year is cold and dark, He still survives a clime like that By growing fur, by growing fat. These traits, O Bear, which thou transmittest, Prove the survival of the fittest!

To see the stranger starve and freeze; But, lo! the stranger slew the bear, And ate his fat, and wore his hair! These deeds, O Man, which thou committed,

Prove the survival of the fittest!

In modern times the millionaire Protects himself as did the bear. Where Poverty and Hunger are, He counts his billion by the car. Where thousands suffer, still he thrives.

And after death his will survives. The wealth, O Croesus, thou transmittest,

Prove the survival of the fittest!

To polar regions, waste and wan, Comes the encroaching race of man;

A puny, feeble little lubber, He had no fur, he had no blubber. The scrofulous bear sat down at ease

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benefit of mankind for all time. It is up to you. If you feel that this cause is your cause; if you feel that you want to aid the cause to the best of your ability; then fill out the blank below for one or more shares of the stock of the SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO., and become in reality one of the workers. One who does not stand by the wayside and wait for the good things to come to him. Place your name on the roll of those who do things.

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Amount Address.....

known Social-Democrats in this state and has made an enviable record for himself in the city council of Milwaukee. There are at present a number of this party in the Milwaukee council and their actions have been praised almost unanimously. They have taken a decided stand against graft and have been especially active against the capitalist politicians.

Mr. Seidel is the leader of this faction of the council and has made some stirring speeches at times. At his meetings here next week he will discuss municipal problems in general and his remarks should be especially interesting at this time when the city is contemplating the construction of a municipal lighting plant. The members of the party have extended a special invitation to the local aldermen to attend these meetings.

Ernest Unterman, in a contribution to the *Worker* softens up a little on his I. W. W. policy and now concedes that the boring from within should go on in the A. F. of L., that it has proved successful, notably in Milwaukee, that the opposition plan has been numerously a failure with the Deleontines, that Socialists can remain in the A. F. of L. and still be rated honest and sincere, that in fact they ought to keep on there so that both national labor organizations may some day be fit to combine, etc. He also kindly permits Hoehn to keep on with his boring from within, policy in St. Louis and says there should be no fight between the two labor forces, although he fails to explain or even refer to that miserable attempt a short time ago to break up our movement in St. Louis.

The I. W. W. is said to be hopelessly on the shoals, and beyond patching up. DeLeon dominated the convention and, cute as he is in little things, was in the large so short-sighted that he steered the craft he had gotten control of straight for the rocks. The convention started with one hundred delegates and closed with forty.

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WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

UNFAIR LIST:

Light Horse Squadron Cigar Co. of Milwaukee.
The Bangor Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.
The West End Ice Co. and Maltine Co. of West Bend, Wis.
The F. E. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.
The Kuhler & Sons, Sheboygan, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.
The Milwaukee Gas Co., Milwaukee.
The Oak Leaf Jumbo Cigar Co., Milwaukee.
Carpenter-Schles Bakery, Milwaukee.
Pamper & Wiggenhorn, better known as the P. & W. Cigar Co., of La Crosse, Wis.
The Black & Decker Co., Racine and Kenosha.
Casey & Stremmel-Rutter Co., Merchant Tailors Wells Building, Milwaukee.
Aug. Rohr, Merchant Tailor, 251 W. Water St., Milwaukee.

GENERAL OFFICERS:

FRANK J. WEBER, General Organizer, 318 State Street, Milwaukee.
FREDK. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas., 153 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.

Union Barber Shops



Always see that this card is displayed before getting shaved or your hair cut

ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR
699 Chestnut Street,
The Model Union Shop I

AL. F. DREESSEN,
SHAVING PARLOR
HOT AND COLD BATHS.
1002 KINNICKINNICK AVE. COR. LINCOLN AVE.

ADAM FREY,
BARRIER
1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE,
577 East Water St.
...Shaving Parlor...
Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. K. GAUER,
Shaving Parlor,
665 Kinnickinnic Avenue,
opposite South Bay St.

LAWRENCE HAUTZ
SHAVING PARLOR
1255 Kinnickinnic Avenue

LANGE & WELLS
BARBER SHOP
281 Third Street, Corner State.
Under Kurt's Bar.

FOR A FIRST CLASS HAIR CUT OR
SHAVE GO TO
"THE BARBER SHOP"
810 CENTER STREET.
P. M. LUTZENBERGER, Prop.

EDW. MIESKE,
Successor to
PHIL. O. KAMMERER.
First-class work guaranteed.
454 Reed St., corner Scott.

H. C. MUNDT,
SHAVING PARLOR
166 Lloyd Street
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

CHAS. MAROHN
SHAVING PARLOR
487 Russell Ave. CLEAR SERVICE

GEO. P. PRUESSING
SHAVING PARLOR
811 Third St. First Class Service

H. SCHIRER,
BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF
CIGARS,
1203 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop & Bath Room,
EMIL TRIERS, Proprietor.

ALBT. ROLOFF'S
Bowling Alleys
Saloon and Sample Room.
635 Pearl St. Phone Connection.

Hy. F. Schmidt's Hall
Saloon, Sample and Wine Room
Hall for Club parties and Weddings, Bases
Tournaments, Entertainment and Meetings.
Dancing every Sunday, 8:30 P.M.
21st Ave. and North St. Milwaukee, Wis.

THE HOME TEA CO.
393 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis.
Surely have the best TEA and COFFEE
of the best possible quality.
Also carry a full line of Groceries.

Vogenitz & Ruhnke, Prop.

A. W. HAAS,
Dresser
Fresh and Soothing Poultice and
Creme in Salves.

411 HOWELL AVENUE.

Health restored and blood vessels purified.
You
will
be
in
good
and
robust
shape.

Dr. R. H. F. Miller
DENTIST
600 South Ave.

Medicinal, Worming Pills in Gold and
Silver at the minimum.

YOU NEED GLASSES?
DO NOT GET THEM FROM
Dr. S. R. Rosenthal,
Optician,
325 Grand Street,
Milwaukee, Wis.

John Lubell
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CIGARS
545 Second Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.
My Specialty—Cigars, C. L. T.,
C. L. T. Cigars, Lamp Sticks, Pipe and
Tobacco.

YOU NOT GET THEM FROM
Dr. S. R. Rosenthal,
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325 Grand Street,
Milwaukee, Wis.

John Lubell
MANUFACTURER OF
FINE CIGARS
545 Second Avenue, Milwaukee, Wis.

ORGANIZED LABOR

The Coopers' Convention.
With an attendance of about 100
the thirtieth general convention of
the Coopers' International Union of
North America opened this week at
the Hotel Blatz. Bro. Frank J.
Weber, business agent of the Federated
Trades Council, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the Milwaukee
labor unions.

Central Labor Union
Sheboygan 2.50
Electrical Workers No. 150 3.00
Federated Trades Council,
Waukesha 2.50
Iron Molders No. 286 2.00
Journeymen Barbers No. 50 9.00
Journeymen Tailors No. 86 9.00
Journeymen Tailors No. 192 1.20
Longshoremen No. 277 4.20
Leather Workers No. 54 3.00
Musicians No. 8 15.00
Musicians No. 166 4.32
Machinists No. 66 7.78
Machinists No. 251 1.80
Machinists No. 34 3.12
Machinists No. 438 1.96
Machinists No. 546 2.16
Milwrights No. 1519 4.08
Metal Polishers No. 45 11.68
Pattern Makers, Milwaukee
Painters and Decorators
No. 108 2.84
Painters and Decorators
No. 316 6.00
Sheet Metal Workers No. 35 5.50
Shingle Weavers No. 1 5.40
Shingle Weavers No. 33 1.26
Spring and Axle Workers
No. 68 6.60
Typographical No. 448 3.30
Teamsters No. 442 3.00
Trades and Labor As-
sembly Superior 7.50
Trades and Labor
Council, Marinette 5.00
Trades and Labor
Council, Kenosha 1.25
Sec'y-Treas., Extra Services
at Milwaukee 6.75
Gust. Johns m. Service at
Beloit 18.14
Street Car Fares 3.44
Postage 49.25

Clasp Envelopes, 500 3.32
Convention proceedings, printing 1000 copies 97.15
Salary, additional by 14th
convention to the S. T. for 1906 and 1907 50.00
Errors in favor of the Sec'y-Treas. by auditing committee 2.20
Printing circulars, 4300; Roll calls, 200; Application Blanks, 500; Letter Heads, 3500; Envelopes, 2250

Two Executive Board
Sessions 12.00
Typewriting Convention
reports, Letters and addressing circulars and letters 24.21

Cartage 3.30
Expressage71
Exchange on checks25
Telegrams 1.77
Office Supplies 1.40

Telephone Expense, local
and long distance 6.30
Sec'y-Treas. Services at
Racine, Beloit and Expenses 19.39

Trades and Labor
Council, Racine 67.50

Trades and Labor
Council, Beloit 18.14

Wood Finishers No. 1066 3.44
Postage 49.25

Expenditures.

Per Capita to the A. F. of L. 10.00

Sec'y-Treas. attending 14th Annual Convention 28.04

Total \$442.53

Receipts for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1906.

Bal. on hand July 1, 1906 636.87

Total \$1079.40

Expenditures for quarter ending Sept. 30, 1906 \$503.00

Bal. on hand Sept. 30, 1906 \$486.40

Deposited in German Ameri- can Bank, Milwaukee \$472.62

In possession of the Sec'y-Treas. 13.78

Fraternally Submitted \$486.40

Fred. Brockhausen, Sec'y-Treas.



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

Postal Clerks Have a Union.

So quietly have the postal clerks of the country gone about it that the public hardly realized that they are now unionized and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. For years the clerks suffered a good many hardships. They were disorganized, the men single-handed were helpless. As a consequence the department, run as it is by the flower of the capitalistic politicians, men entirely in sympathy with the big labor skinners, could demand any sort of unreasonable thing of the men, and they had to comply. They were worked overtime, without extra pay, especially at holidays, were shamefully handled in the matter of promotion so that the higher salaries went to pets of the politicians and not through promotion to men on their merit, and all the time the public was given to believe that the men had short hours and that the higher salaries were easily within their reach. The department is still grumbling because the men have formed unions but as they are affiliated with the big national labor body it does not want to risk a clash, and so eases off its feelings by issuing stilted bulletins that seem to command subservience but still have plenty of loopholes. In almost all the big cities there are now unions of the clerks, and recently a national organization was formed, the Milwaukee union being honored by having one of its leading members, Bro. George F. Pfeiffer, chosen national secretary. From the official organ of the national body we take the following platform:

"We believe in an actual eight-hour day for post-office clerks."

"We believe in six working days to the week and that where any Sunday work is required, one other day in the week be allowed as a day of rest."

"We believe in an annual increase of salary of \$100 from the minimum salary of \$600, until the salary of \$1,200 is reached, and a further increase in certain exceptional classes, requiring exceptional qualifications, up to the maximum salary of \$1,400."

"We believe that distributors should be paid for all post office work performed by them at their homes."

"We believe that more night work is required of the post office clerk than good service demands, and that six hours of night work should be equivalent to eight hours of day work."

"We believe that the common people whom we serve are entitled

to another speaker before election. This makes twenty-seven in ten weeks."

"OCONTO: The Oconto Enterprise recently gave an account of a meeting held at Spice's hall at which Comrade Charles Condon delivered an address on Socialism. "Those who were present," the paper says, "pronounce him a fluent speaker."

"MADISON: The new local here is getting down to business. The last meeting was very successful and a number of new members were received. Comrade Hull will speak at the Sank Road House, Thursday evening, October 11, and probably at an open air meeting in the city on Sunday or Monday following."

"LONE ROCK: Comrade Loomis writes that there will be more than twice as many Socialist votes this fall as ever before."

"RIO: "We expect to organize a local here soon," writes Comrade Pratt. They have arranged to have Comrade Hull for one date.

"Once again: Here comes Comrade Silver with another load of even subs for the HERALD from

West Bend. Says they must have

another speaker before election. This makes twenty-seven in ten weeks."

"There are bright prospects and several possibilities in the Social-Democratic field this fall. We are reasonably certain of returning all the men we had in the state legislature last year. And there is a good chance to carry several other districts in Milwaukee county, and possibly one in Racine, Sheboygan and Manitowoc."

"There is also something of a chance to elect comrade Welch in the fifth, and Comrade Melms in the Fourth Congressional district. Wouldn't it make some capitalists sit up and ask for nourishment?"

"Well these are possibilities. They are not certainties. The results depend on the work the comrades do. And to do the work we need still more funds. Remember the money comes in, in small amounts—and so we must keep it coming."

"Help us carry these districts. Build up the campaign fund."

"MANITOWOC: The Central Labor Council of Manitowoc got wise and voted to endorse Georgeson for Assembly and Comrade H. Bruins for the Senate. Verily—the laboring men are getting their eyes wide open. Good. Now let's elect about a dozen labor representatives this fall."

Continued to page 10.

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street,
Telephone Grand 1742.

13th The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at Freie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:
JOHN REICHENT, 318 State St.; JOHN REICHENT, 318 State St.; WILLIS E. ACKER, 634 Sixth St.; HENRY HOPPE, 248 Chambers St.; M. WEISSENPLUH, 1577 Louis Ave.; COR. SECRETARY: FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St.; RET. SECRETARY: FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St.; FIN. SECRETARY: FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St.; SERGEANT AT ARMS: FREDERIC HEATH, 344 Sixth St.

Business Agent, FRANK J. WEBER, 318 State Street. EXECUTIVE BOARD—W. S. Fischer, 1017 Eighth St.; Secretary, Edm. Berner, James Steehan, Emil Brodke, Theo Feuer. Meets half hour previous to meetings.

COMMITTEES:
ORGANIZATION AND CREDENTIALS: F. J. Weber, Jas. Steehan, Edm. Berner, Wm. Hamann, Jas. Hendrickson.

LEGISLATION AND LAWS: F. J. Weber, Jas. Steehan, Edm. Berner, Wm. Hamann, Jas. Hendrickson.

GRIMES AND ARBITRATION: Wm. Coleman, Henry Zastrow, Chas. Dippel, Chas. Judson.

SANITARY CONDITIONS: Frederic Heath, Henry Taves, Frank Meister.

NOMINATIONS: Wm. Grubing, Fred'k Wilson, Jacob Cambier, Robt. Hahn, Chas. Whit.

LABEL SECTION: Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays evenings at 318 State Street. H. Book, care of St. Charles Hotel Barber Shop, Secretary.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State Street. Fred'k Heine, Secretary.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

18 K SEAMLESS

WEDDING RINGS

OUR SPECIALTY.

Also a full line of SILVERWARE, CUT

GLASS, and CLOCKS, suitable for Wed-

ding Gifts at the lowest possible price

August J. Stecher

...JEWELER...

280 Third Street, Cor. State.

Wm Gerhard

907 THIRD STREET

CAPS

A. W. STREHLOW

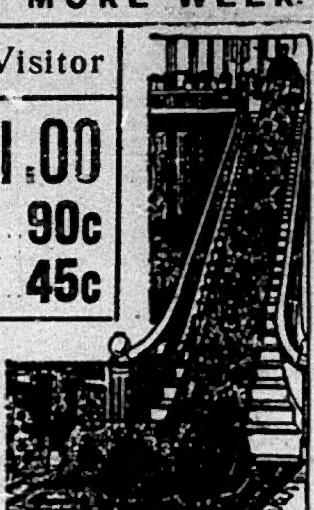
Plain and Decorative

Painting, Paperhanging

FALL OPENING SALE CONTINUES ONE MORE WEEK.

Souvenir To Each Visitor

New Velvet Carpets \$1.00
and border, \$1.25 value, at \$1.10 Brussels Carpet
at
Ingrain Carpets from \$1.00 down to
A beautiful selection of high grade Body Brussels Carpets



Carpets Ordered Next Week Will Be Sewed and Laid FREE

Brass Beds

2-inch posts, finest workmanship. \$16.50 \$20.00 \$22.00
\$27.00 and up. Others down to \$2.00.

Sanitary Felt Mattresses

Our Mattresses are made under strict sanitary conditions. \$6.00 \$7.00 \$8.00
\$12.00 \$15.00
Others down to \$2.00.

50c Jardiniere Stands, solid oak, next week, only 200 in this lot—Come early... 25c

Lace Curtains

Special price on Curtains.
50c 75c 90c 11.00 21.25
\$1.40 \$1.60 \$1.80 \$2.00
and up to \$20.00.

Bed Room Furniture

Overstocked in Bedroom Sets enables us to get a Dresser or suit for less than the usual price. From the finest Tuna Mahogany \$200.00 suit down to the inexpensive, but well made \$16.75 suit.

Open Evenings PRASSER & SONS NATIONAL AVE., CORNER 4th AVE.

Open Evenings

H. M. CASTENHOLZ HATTER AND MEN'S FURNISHER

311 Teutonia Ave. Cor. Hadley Street.

GUST. SCHMIDT,

Wines, Liquors & Fine Cigars

Headquarters 15th Ward Branch

1629 Vliet Street, cor. 17th Street.

CASPAR HACH,

Baker & Confectioner ...Union Bread...

All orders promptly attended to.

827 KINNICKINNICK AVENUE

THEO. KOESTER,

WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE;

Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.

309 Chestnut Street,

Phone Main 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

—Smoke—

10c-TAMPA-NOLA-10c

CIGAR

HERM. BUECH

575 16th Ave. Phone 8953

Phone South 310. Lady Assistant.

Borgwardt & Niemann

Embalers and Funeral Directors.

1061 Kinnickinnic Ave.

—Smoke—

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Borgwardt & Niemann

Embalers and Funeral Directors.

GENUINE GAS COKE

Made by the
Gas Light Co.
122 Wisconsin St. Phone N. 1936

Try a Ton While
the Season is Young
Then you'll know whether it's
worth while to use all winter.
Keep a deep fire, drafts and dampers
checked, and don't shake too much,
and you'll succeed splendidly with
Genuine Milwaukee Gas Coke

F. G. FRISCH
CUTLER
AND
Umbrella
Manufacturer,
431 Grove Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Kerr Bentz & Co.

NOW!

This is the best time to buy your needs for the Winter. Selections are complete and therefore you get the cream of our many and varied patterns of

Stylish Fall Suits and Overcoats

Our garments are the best products of tailors' skill. They possess the snap and style of the custom made, and much lower in price.

\$15.00

This is the price for a fine Black or Oxford Overcoat, made in the conservative style, French back, form fitting, and also the long loose coat. Other coats from \$5 to \$22.

J. Bruett & Son
Men's and Boy's Outfitters1725-1727-1729 Fond du Lac Ave.
(Cor. 16th and Lloyd.)

Watch the **HERALD** advertising columns and note who helps the paper.

GOOD SHOES ARE TRADE BRINGERS

What matters if you pay from 10 to 50 cents more for a pair of shoes, that give you from 50 to a \$1.00 more wear, besides it does away with the continual breaking in, which is very uncomfortable with cheap shoes. Try our \$3.50 shoes they will last longer and be more comfortable than 2 pair at \$2.00 a pair.

SHOES THAT WEAR

Lamers Bros.
SHOES
334 GROVE ST MILWAUKEE, WIS.
Telephone White 8222.

AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO.**PRINTERS**

520 East Water St., Milwaukee, Wis.

THE BEST LINE OF**School Shoes**
for Boys and GirlsAT
Ed. Hafemeister
1089 TEUTONIA AV.

Buy your DRY GOODS, NOTIONS and
MEN'S FURNISHINGS and
FRANK'S Cor. Lisen Ave.
and 28th Street.

We have a fine line of Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Corsets, Underwear, Shirts, Ribbons, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Wrappers, Dressing Jackets, Gloves, Mittens, etc., at very reasonable prices.

Deal with us, we appreciate it.
EDW. F. FRANK.

ROHN
THE
JEWELER1455
Green Bay Avenue.
Expert Watch Repairing.**RHEUMATISM**

MACK'S
Rheumatic Remedy
A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
FOR SALE AT
Mack's Drug Store
960 KIRKWOOD AVE.

COMRADE
F. DANNEFELSER
Licensed
Undertaker
Carriages and Supplies for
all occasions
670 3rd St. Telephone North 26.

A. REINHARD,
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
246 Grand Avenue.
We Prescribe and Make Glasses.

FRANK KORSCH
HALL-SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM
Cor. Union and Arrow Sts.
Meet for Church Parties, Weddings, Socials
and Entertainments and Meetings.

Y-NOT?

best of material and workmanship—Clothing of style and durability? We claim that our Suits and Overcoats are better and far superior to those usually sold at the same prices. We charge for workmanship and material only—don't care to sell goods that are not made right and are not right, no matter how big the profits.

Suits \$7.50 and Up Overcoats \$7.50 and Up Cravatines \$10.00 and Up

Jos. Lauer & Co.
"Give the Values"

Corner
National &
First Aves.

KRAUS THE LEADING STOVE MAN
We carry a complete line of the well-known makes of
STOVES and RANGES:
Favorita, Home Stove, Lindemann
and Heveron and Jewel.
Stoves sold for cash or time payment. Call and be convinced.

EDWIN J. KRAUS
Hardware and
Building Goods.
1414 GREEN BAY AVE.

Whooping It Up!

Big Crowds Listen to Social-Democratic Noon Hour Speeches.
We Get the Hall Crowds and Old Partyites Cannot
Muster a Corporal's Guard.

Nat'l Sec'y Barnes at Three Big Meetings.

With National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes, and National Organizer W. A. Jacobs, our local speaking force was greatly reinforced the past week. Comrade Barnes appeared first with a number of other speakers at the Humboldt Turner hall meeting on Tuesday evening. He spoke of the contrast between the time a few years ago when the Socialists got no recognition whatever in the press, and the present time when every paper, every magazine and every political leader is talking about Socialism and the Socialists. Among other things he said:

"Unlike any other political party the Social-Democratic party is content to take the documents and figures issued by its opponents and to make our indictment thereon."

"From official reports issued by rail road managers we discover, there are 1,112,000 railroad employees—working people—there are about 100,000 persons holding railroad stock, comparatively few of the latter work on the railroad or at all. The aggregate annual wages amount to \$354,240,000—this to the workers. The stockholders receive a like sum and \$181,000,000 more or a total of \$535,240,000. Another way of stating it, shows that in the average each stockholder receives per year a sum equal to the sum received by twelve workers."

"The testimony to our growth is also secured in the camp of the enemy. Every public speech from Roosevelt, Fairbanks or Bryan up or down inveighs against the rising tide of Socialism and this in America where a few years ago we solemnly informed us 'Socialism was un-American and our party

could therefore never, never receive a foot hold.'

"The ballot is the direct lineal descendant of the bullet and the proper and intelligent use of the former, makes the use of the latter unnecessary."

"You have I am told some 70 millionaires in Milwaukee, and in America alone in the past thirty years we have raised a larger crop of this species than is recorded in the annals of time preceding that period. Now, the making of millionaires is not the worst part of our work, it is the price we pay for them, for remember, each millionaire means more tramps, larger poorhouses, more suicides, increased numbers of insane asylums and enlarged jails and penitentiaries."

"In the anti-Bellum days the Republicans declared 'we recognize no property rights in human flesh and blood.' We Social-Democrats accept that and add something to it as demanded by the times and the changed economic conditions, namely:—We recognize no property rights in human flesh and blood, NOR IN THE MEANS OF LIFE. To admit private property rights in the means of life involves proprietorship by the owners of the jobs in the propertied class."

"The comrades all over the nation are looking to Milwaukee for our first congressman and you can fulfill their hopes. Yes, and do better! You can send two—had of one and carry to victory, the entire county ticket with them."

His address was enthusiastically received. Comrades Welch and Thiel also spoke at this meeting.

At the Freie Gemeinde hall Wed-

nnesday evening another large meeting was held. Barnes and Melms were the speakers.

It is said that these meetings of the Social-Democrats were larger and more enthusiastic than those of the old parties. In fact the old parties can scarcely get an audience, and Candidate McGovern for one has given up the idea of holding meetings.

On Thursday, Comrade Jacobs and Frank Weber, our candidate for the Assembly, and local speakers gave capitalism some brisk rounds at Kettlemann's hall, while Comrade Barnes and others administered some knock-out blows at Wirthwein's hall. If the interest keeps growing by the time election is here it will reach white heat and yield a great vote.

A busy and fruitful week of noon-day speeches at the factories has been put in. The speakers have been Carl D. Thompson, Edmund T. Melms, Wm. F. Thiel, Mahlon Barnes of Chicago, A. J. Welch, and W. A. Jacobs of Iowa. Big crowds everywhere and over-bubbling enthusiasm. Never have our speakers met with such flattering and eager receptions. They spoke at West Allis, the Allis plant on Clinton street, the Harvester works, Stowell Mfg. Co., Stowell Works, and Bucyrus Works in South Milwaukee, Power Mining Co. in Cudahy, and Wallaege Mfg. Co.

Whoop'er up, boys! Things are coming our way in fine shape!

Will Speak on Germany.

At the mass meeting of the Thirteenth ward Social-Democracy at Metropolitan hall, Sixth and Clark streets, next Tuesday evening, Comrade Richard Elsner, candidate for attorney general of Wisconsin, will speak on the benefits derived by the working class in Germany from Social-Democracy. Comrade Elsner will speak from personal observations as he made a study of the conditions in that country while on a visit to his native country last year.

AT THE THEATERS.**DAVIDSON.**

Fay Templeton will begin an engagement of one week at the Davidson theater Sunday evening in George M. Cohan's new music play "Forty-five Minutes from Broadway."

ALHAMBRA.

Two carloads of magnificent scenery—the original Broadway Theater production—are used in staging the "Yankee Consul" that opens Sunday for a week at the Alhambra. The scenes are laid in the isle of San Domingo, that tropical land of romance and flowers. Among the song hits are such classics as "Ain't it Funny What a Difference Just a Few Hours

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FALL OPENING

WE TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to our friends and patrons our Fall Opening of Men's, Boys' and Children's Clothing and Overcoats. We are stronger in these lines than ever before—showing all the latest cuts and patterns. In our Furnishing Goods Dept., which has always been famed for good goods at fair prices, we are showing a much larger variety of seasonable merchandise than ever.

Below Are a Few Quotations of Our Prices:

Men's Fancy Single and Double-Breasted Suits at from	\$8.00 to \$20.00
Men's Fancy Worsted Single and Double-Breasted Suits from	\$13.50 to \$22.50
Men's Black Tailored and Clay Worsted from	\$12.00 to \$18.00
Men's Extra Fine Black Unfinished Worsted from	\$16.00 to \$20.00
Young Men's "Collegean" Suits from	\$10.00 to \$20.00
Young Men's Clay Worsted and Blue Sersals from	\$6.00 to \$15.00
Boys' Knee-Pants Suits in all sizes, ages from 3 to 15 years, from	\$2.00 to \$8.50
Men's Winter Overcoats—all patterns and styles from	\$10.00 to \$25.00
Men's Cravatines—fine qualities—from	\$10.00 to \$18.00
Men's Topcoats, in gray, tan and black, from	\$10.00 to \$18.00
Young Men's Winter Overcoats from	\$4.00 to \$15.00
Boys' and Children's Winter Overcoats from	\$1.50 to \$7.50

Give us a call, whether you need anything at the present time or not, and we will gladly show you through our stock.

We Also Have an Up-to-Date Tailoring Department Conducted by an Al Cutter and Tailor

JOHN SCHUETZ
959 Howell Ave., Near Lincoln

CHECK THESE DATES
BAHN FREI TURN HALL, NOV. 17th.
SOUTH SIDE ARMORY, NOV. 24th.
HUMBOLDT TURN HALL, DEC. 1st.
SOUTH SIDE TURN HALL, DEC. 8th.

FOR THE
Big Minstrel Shows

For the Benefit of the
SOCIAL - DEMOCRATIC PRESS AND
AGITATION FUNDS

New Jokes

New Songs
Funny Monologues

You Know What to Expect
We Won't Disappoint You
Admission 25c a person

30th ANNIVERSARY FESTIVAL
GIVEN BY THE

SOCIALIST MAENNERCHOR

OF MILWAUKEE
Saturday, October 20th, 1906
LIEDERTAFEL HALL
7th and Prairie Streets
Tickets 15c, at the Door 25c
Commencing at 8 P. M. Sharp

ALHAMBRA

Commencing Sunday Matinee
First and Only Time at Popular Prices.
Same Original Cast as Bea Herstofers at \$1.50.

THE YANKEE CONSUL
BOOK BY HENRY N. BLOSSOM WITH MUSIC BY ALFRED ROBYE
HARRY SHORT and
78—OTHERS—78
Ladies' Souvenir Matinees
Tuesday and Thursday

BIJOU
Commencing Matinee Sunday
Other Matinees: Wednesday and Saturday
STAIR & NICOLAI Presents
A Play of The Golden West

BEHIND THE MASK
A Purly American Drama of Intense Interest.
Magnificent Scene Production.
Large Company of Capable Players.

Next—The Scene Production
“ON DANGEROUS GROUND”

The HERALD, ten weeks, 10cts.

DAVIDSON
ONE WEEK SUNDAY NIGHT
Matinee Wednesday and Saturday
Popular Wednesday Matinee 25c to \$1.00

FIRST TIME IN MILWAUKEE
KLAW & BELANGER WILL PRESENT
GEO. M. COHAN'S MUSIC PLAY

45 MINUTES FROM BROADWAY

With America's incomparable Comedienne
FAY TEMPLETON
and Original Cast of Noted Supporting Players

30 WEEKS, CHICAGO
20 WEEKS, NEW YORK

Business Direction COHAN & HARRIS

PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and \$1.50
POPULAR WED. MATINEE 25c to \$1.00

CRYSTAL 2:30 7:45 and 9:30
Week of October 18th

FREDO and DARE
Comedy Musical Act
CRYSTALGRAPH

Admission 10c
Reserved Seats 20c

Twice Daily
STAR 2:30
8:15

Prices
10c
20c
30c
50c
Commencing Sunday Matinee
Ladies Day
Fri.
Mat. and Night

High School Girls

Reserve Seats 20c

Exit: Tiger Lillies and Joe Gans

Town Topics by the Town Crier.

THE FEE THIEVES' PLATFORM.

Are the people of Milwaukee to be eternally humbugged? IS THERE NO GAME TOO DIZZY FOR THE VOTERS TO SWALLOW?

Last Monday the Stalwart and Half-breed candidates on the piebald Republican ticket came together to temporarily bury the hatchet for the sake of county jobs. Half-breed Maas who had given up wanting to die with Half-breed McGovern, grasped the fishy hand of Stalwart Boden, and Stalwart Phelps shook hands with Half-breed Cords, and then they got down to business. They adopted a hypocritical county platform, and had to frequently look away to keep from laughing in each other's faces. It was a dishonest platform, quite fit to start off what will prove one of the most corrupt elections Milwaukee has ever seen.

They drew up a plank of great length denouncing graft—and graft candidate Boden was one of the most eager to sign it. Farce as that was, it was not the worst. They put out a vote-catcher to the effect that the county board ought to abolish fees in the Clerk of Courts' office. THAT WAS TO DIVERT ATTENTION.

The trick of the thing is that the worst fee grubbing of all goes on in other county offices. They were mighty careful to say nothing about it in their platform for among those who signed that slippery document were men who had been party to this form of graft on the public.

How about the THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS OF FEES that have been pocketed by Phelps himself in the face of an opinion of the district attorney that he had no right to do so! Do not take our word for it but see County Board Proceedings for 1905, pages 7 and 110.

How about the fees pocketed by Sheriff Cary's staff in the face of an opinion of the district attorney that they have no right to fees. What about it, Candidate Phelps? What about it Candidate Knell?

They put in a plank favoring an economical and business administration of the county offices. How about page after page of mutilated public records due to careless and inexperienced employees, Candidate Maas? (See pages 93 and 95, County Board Proceedings, 1906.)

Why is that foxy county Republican platform silent on matters of such great public concern? Especially so, when the last grand jury called attention to the roskality!

When the county board voted to allow the county clerk to put illegal fees in his pocket, in spite of the opinion of the district attorney, the vote stood 27 to 4. The FOUR were the Social-Democratic supervisors. The TWENTY-SEVEN were the Republican and Democratic supervisors—that the people have placed in power.

It is safe enough to talk of having the county board do something it will not do. THE POLITICIANS DO NOT DARE TO RAISE THE QUESTION IN THE COUNTY BOARD.

If they do, those pesky Social-Democrats will take advantage of the chance to stop the Fee-steal in ALL county offices!

The county offices are all salary offices, yet the FEE GRAFT goes on just the same!

The Social-Democrats in the county board tried to stop it. They got an opinion from the district attorney that it was a steal. AND IN THE FACE OF THIS THE REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC SUPERVISORS VOTED THEM DOWN — AND THE STEAL GOES ON!

Thieves? Why the old party office holders don't even go behind your back to steal—they do it in front of your face! An ELECTION for such men is a LICENSE to graft! And the people foot the bills. It all has to come out of somebody.

PUT THE GANGSTERS OUT!

CRIMINAL REPUBLICAN RECORD.

Is it any wonder the old parties are LOSING CASTE with the voters? Almost every move they make they show their own UNWORTHINESS. For instance, here is the Republican county platform covertly denouncing the Republican administration of the office of district attorney! These fine, foxy gentlemen of the genus politician are all so office hungry that they are ready to tear down each other's character even if it does reflect on their own party.

Just read that county platform over and think of all the scandals connected with the county offices that have come out in the last two years and in the face of which said platform promises an "honest, economical and business administration" if you give them another chance. Why haven't they given Milwaukee county that kind of an administration when they had the chance! But just look back.

Do you remember the time when the Republicans borrowed a clerk out of the county clerk's office, used his service for two months at their campaign headquarters, during which he did not do a stitch of work for the county, and the Republican county clerk KEPT HIS NAME ON THE PAY ROLL, and the Republican treasurer paid the money over—WAS THERE EVER A CLEARER CASE OF STEALING!

And remember how the steal was hushed up in spite of the Social-Democratic supervisors' protests.

Then remember how the secretary of the Republican county committee had to quit the clerk of courts' office under charges of misappropriation. Then remember the fee grafting by the clerk and the sheriff's force.

And, skipping many other like incidents, remember the recent exposure in the register of deeds' office, where an official report to the county board showed that the county records under his charge were in such terrible shape that property titles were and still are in danger. PAGE AFTER PAGE OF THE RECORDS OF REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS WERE FOUND DESTROYED or mutilated. Register Maas was so elated over drawing four thousand a year that he had no thought or care for the valuable and priceless records in his keeping or for the fact that many a property holder, especially the fellows struggling in the maze of the interest game to own a home, might find his title record gone and be at the mercy of all kinds of sharks.

AND IN THE FACE OF ALL THESE DEVELOPMENTS THE REPUBLICANS HAVE THE FACE TO PROMISE A BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION, IF THEY ARE ALLOWED ANOTHER CHANCE!

Here again, Milwaukee can only get matters straightened out by PUTTING SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS ON GUARD.

ONE WAY TO ELECT BODEN.

Whatever your sympathies may be, Mr Voter, bear in mind that a vote for McGovern in this election IS A HALF VOTE FOR THE GRAFTERS' CANDIDATE, BODEN.

Mr. Pfister has made the statement that the Davidson ticket will have unlimited money behind it (that means corporation money, mind you!) and that it will sweep down the state like a tidal wave and carry Boden and the Republican county ticket in—and leave the "Reformers" stranded high and dry. With the CORPORATION MONEY DRENCH back of the Davidson ticket and with the present state boss, Connor, with Boden, McGovern has no possible chances of election. It will be either Thiel or Boden.

And a vote for McGovern is a half vote for Boden, AND JUST SO MUCH HELP TO THE GRAFTERS.

Cary spent more money for preliminary literature than Boden did. Who said corporation money!

We are afraid the Republican candidate for district attorney is too greasy for the whitewash of the party's county platform to cover him very successfully!

The Sentinel refers to a hall in Chicago much used for working-men's gatherings as a "beer soaked

temple of frowsy discontent." This shows how the Sentinel loves you, Mr. Workingman, so of course you will take its advice about what candidate to vote for in the approaching election! A candidate of a party that is agreeable to the Sentinel would be so anxious to serve your interests when once elected!

That was a brilliant achievement of the editor of the Free Press in using a Sentinel fulmination against

Candidate Thiel to base a charge of attacking the judges on. As Compte Thiel's statement about corrupt judges was a generality which every magazine reader knows to be well founded, it would seem as if the Free Press editor was hard up for mud.

Donnelly painted Stafford in pretty natural colors and must have made many a man decide that instead of giving Stafford a half vote by voting for the eloquent minority candidate it was his duty to vote for the Social-Democrat, Welch, who can be elected, and will actually represent the common folks when he enters congress.

Gylord is having some great meetings out in the state. People were never so eager to hear our principles as now. They want to find a way out of the capitalist inferno, and their late experience with LaFolletteism has sickened them with half way measures, and patches and "reforms" by office hungry politicians.

Thoughts of the reception received at the factories by Rose and other capitalist politicians make the old party managers dubious about the speech making in the present campaign. They will fall back on newspaper advertising.

Humors of the Campaign.

One row follows another in the Republican camp. Just now there is a stow over lost records of the campaign, and it is alleged that they were nominally in the possession of Max Kelling who is somewhere out of town, but that in reality they have been in use by the McGovern committee to get out an expression by the voters. That they will stay in hiding, if this is true, is pretty certain. The McGovern managers do not intend to help turn-coat Kochler, county chairman, elect Boden, if they can help it.

Clerk of Courts Wieber is telling tales out of school. He says that plank in the Republican county platform about turning over fees in the office of the clerk of courts is a fine piece of buncombe. "Why not include the fees of all the county officers?" he says. "MOST OF THEM GET FEES. Why not be square with the people? Why?"

They are falling out and now we are getting the truth. Most all of the court house bunch are taking fees!

The Branch of Town of Greenfield

will have a
BALL OCTOBER 27th, 1906
at
DIEDRICH'S HALL
Corner 8th and Lincoln Ave., Layton Park
Everybody is cordially invited to attend
Tickets 10c
At the Door 25c

Why not buy from our advertisers? They help us, why not help them?

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ABSOLUTELY
WITHOUT
PAIN
or
DANGER.
New Teeth, best and finest
Manufactured.
Fit guaranteed or money refunded.
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Teeth.....\$5.00
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We guarantee complete satisfaction,
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DR. YOUNG, 414-418 Dearborn
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Hours 8:30 to 6 Sundays 9 to 11
Phone 2364 GRAND.
COMRADES, YOUR PATRONAGE IS
RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Every person returning this advertisement will receive
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This Is a Fair Deal

With every heating stove I sell I in-

clude absolutely FREE a Galvanized

Iron Scuttle, Crystallized Stove Board,

Firing Tools and a NICKEL-PLATED

TEA KETTLE.

Asbestos Table Mat

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WHY IS IT—

Our STOVE Business Is
Increasing, Year After Year?

1—Because we sell only reliable Stoves

and Ranges.

2—Because we stand ready to "make

right" any defects which may arise